THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 14, No. 41 (Broadcast 685) October 7, 1968 Dallas, Texas

DAN SMOOT

Will We Keep Our Independent Republic?

In 1959, Philip Isely of Denver, Colorado (who calls himself an "integrative engineer") organized the World Committee for a World Constitutional Convention, with headquarters at 8800 West 14th Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80215. The committee was later incorporated as World Constitutional Convention, Inc. In 1968, its name was changed to The World Constitution and Parliament Association, Inc.

The purpose of Isely's organization was to call a world constitutional convention to write a constitution for world government.

Many individuals and groups supported by multi-billion-dollar tax-exempt foundations are promoting world government. For example, the Center for Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara (tax-exempt, new-left group supported by the tax-exempt multi-million-dollar Fund For the Republic which was created by the tax-exempt multi-billion-dollar Ford Foundation) has been working for a long time to draft a world constitution.

For years, however, Philip Isely in Denver was unable to raise enough money to finance a constitutional convention for delegates from all over the world. In 1967, Isely "made arrangements" with the Association of Human Emergence, Inc., to which the Internal Revenue Service had given tax exemption two years before. The arrangements were that contributions made to the Association of Human Emergence would enjoy that association's exemption from federal income taxes but would actually be used by Isely's organization.

Having thus borrowed an exemption from federal taxes, Isely launched a campaign for a million dollars to finance a world constitutional convention. Isley has not revealed how much money he raised; but he evidently raised enough, because in 1968 the convention was held.

The convention began on August 27, 1968, at Interlaken, Switzerland. On September 2, it moved

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT is published weekly by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., Box 9538, Dallas, Texas 75214 (office at 6441 Gaston Ave.). Subscriptions: $18.00 for 2 years; $10.00, 1 year; $6.00, 6 months. Dan Smoot was born in Missouri, reared in Texas. With BA and MA degrees from SMU (1938 and 1940), he joined the Harvard faculty (1941) as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent; from 1951 to 1955, a commentator on national radio and television. In 1955, he started his present independent, free-enterprise business: publishing this REPORT and abbreviating it each week for radio and TV broadcasts available for commercial sponsorship by business firms.

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to Wolfach, Germany, where it remained in session until September 12, trying to agree upon a constitution for world government. Prior to the convention, Isely had provided delegates with a draft of a world constitution published by the Center for Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara.

About 200 delegates from 30 nations attended the world constitutional convention. The delegation from the United States consisted of 27 persons, practically all of whom are associated with militant new-left "peace" movements, with world-federalist organizations, UN activities, or Council of Churches groups.[1]

The world constitutional convention did not bring together an impressive collection of important people; nor did it agree on a constitution. Its deep significance lies in the fact that it was held at all—in this election year, when two of our major presidential candidates (Richard Nixon and Hubert Humphrey) are men who have been publicly and emphatically committed, for many years, to movements for a world government in which the United States will be merely a regional province, having surrendered its national sovereignty.

There are many movements for world government. The one to which Nixon and Humphrey belong is called Atlantic Union.[2]

In 1939, Clarence K. Streit (a Rhodes Scholar who was foreign correspondent for *The New York Times)* wrote *Union Now,* a book advocating a gradual approach through regional unions to final world union.

In 1940, Streit (together with Percival F. Brundage, later a Director of the Budget for Eisenhower; and Melvin Ryder, publisher of the *Army Times)* formed Federal Union, Inc., to work for regional and world union.

In 1941, Streit published another book, *Union Now With Britain.* He claims that the union he advocated would be a step toward "formation of free world government." But the arguments of his book make it very clear that in joining a union with other nations, the United States would not bring to the union old American constitutional concepts of free enterprise and individual freedom under limited government, but would rather amalgamate with the socialist-communist systems that exist in the other nations which become members of the union.

The following passages are from page 192 of Streit's *Union Now With Britain:*

"Democrats cannot . . . quarrel with Soviet Russia or any other nation because of its economic collectivism, for democracy itself introduced the idea of collective machinery into politics. It is a profound mistake to identify democracy and Union necessarily or entirely with either capitalist or socialist society, with either the method of individual or collective enterprise. There is room for both of these methods in democracy . . . .

"Democracy not only allows mankind to choose freely between capitalism and collectivism, but it includes marxist governments, parties and press . . . ."

When the year 1941 ended, America was in World War II; and American advocates of world government struck while the iron was hot—using the hysteria and confusion of the early days of our involvement in the great catastrophe to stampede us into one or another of the schemes for union with other nations.

On January 5, 1942, Clarence Streit's Federal Union, Inc., bought advertising space in major newspapers for a petition urging Congress to adopt a joint resolution favoring immediate union of the United States with several specified foreign nations. Such people as Harold L. Ickes (Roosevelt cabinet officer), Owen J. Roberts (Supreme Court Justice), and John Foster Dulles (later Eisenhower's Secretary of State) signed this newspaper ad petitioning Congress to drag America into a world government, which would have the power: (1) to impose a common citizenship; (2) to tax citizens directly; (3) to make and enforce all laws; (4) to coin and borrow money; (5) to have a monopoly on all armed forces; and (6) to admit new members.

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Congress rejected all world-government pressures in 1942.

The formation of the United Nations in 1945 was a step in the direction the world-government organizations were travelling. The "world peace" aspects of the United Nations were emphasized to enlist support of the American public. Few Americans noticed that the UN Charter really creates a worldwide social, cultural, economic, educational, and political alliance—and commits each member nation to a program of total socialism for itself and to the support of total socialism for all other nations. The United Nations is a much weaker alliance than world-government advocates want; but it was a starting point.

On April 4, 1949, the Senate ratified the treaty authorizing U.S. membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Most Americans approved NATO, because they thought it merely a military alliance to protect the free world against communism. But Article 2 of the NATO Treaty provides the basis for an Atlantic Union with a supra-national government, all under the United Nations.

Immediately upon the formation of NATO in 1949, Clarence Streit created the Atlantic Union Committee, Inc. (and got federal tax exemption for it) for the purpose of lobbying through Congress a resolution requesting the President to invite all NATO countries to join the U.S. in sending delegates to an international convention "to explore how far their peoples . . . can supply among them, within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of free federal union."

An Atlantic Union Resolution, providing for the calling of an international convention to explore steps toward a limited world government, was introduced in Congress in 1949—with the support of many prominent men of both political parties, including Richard Nixon and Hubert Humphrey.

For 10 years, the Atlantic Union Committee (though supported by Nixon and Humphrey and other top leaders of both political parties) failed to lobby its Atlantic Union resolution through Congress.

In 1959, Streit and his crowd asked for a law authorizing a NATO Citizens Commission—a group of representatives who would be officially appointed, but would not be officially responsible; who could meet with delegates from other countries and recommend U.S. participation in a limited world government, but could not make binding decisions.

In 1960, Congress enacted, and President Eisenhower signed, a law creating a United States Citizens Commission on NATO.

In January, 1962, members of the commission attended an Atlantic Convention of NATO nations in Paris. In June, the commission gave Congress a formal report on what happened at Paris. The essence of the commission's report is in the following sentence:

"It was the judgement of the Convention that a measure of delegated sovereignty in the Atlantic area should be transferred to an Atlantic Community . . . ."

Streit's Atlantic Union people had been jubilant over their success in getting the NATO Citizens Commission created, but were disappointed at the results. The commission went out of existence after making its report of June 18, 1962; and nothing was ever done about the recommendation that the U.S. and other NATO nations surrender enough national sovereignty to create a supra-national Atlantic Union.

The advocates of world government are doggedly persistent, however. Streit's Committee created another Atlantic Union resolution for Congress to pass—a resolution stronger than any ever proposed before.

In 1965, Republicans in Congress took the lead in introducing the new, strengthened resolution. On October 18, 1965, Representative Paul Findley (Illinois Republican) introduced the resolution (known then as H. J. Res. 769). He was joined by 10 other House Republicans and by a number of Democrats. In the Senate, the same resolution (S. Con. Res. 564) was introduced by Republican Senators Jacob Javits, Frank Carlson, Paul Fannin, Hiram Fong, Winston Prouty—and was supported by a number of Democrat Senators.

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Speaking in the House on behalf of his Atlantic Union Resolution on March 2, 1966, Representative Findley said:

"At a news conference today Republican presidential-level support was announced for the Atlantic Union delegation resolution . . . .

"The resolution is the most specific proposal ever introduced in Congress in regard to a federation of free nations.

"It is known as the resolution to establish an Atlantic Union delegation. It would authorize an 18-member delegation of eminent U.S. citizens to convene with similar groups from other interested NATO nations for these specific purposes:

"To explore the possibility of an agreement on—

"First. A declaration that the eventual goal of the Atlantic alliance is a federal union government.

"Second. A timetable for reaching the goal; and

"Third. Ways and means to keep the project in motion . . . .

"The main reason for the news conference was to draw attention to letters endorsing the Atlantic Union delegation resolution which I have received very recently from former Vice President Nixon; Governor Romney of Michigan; Governor Scranton of Pennsylvania; Governor Hatfield of Oregon; Governor Rockefeller of New York; and former Senator Goldwater.

"From them you will see that this 'most specific proposal ever introduced in Congress in regard to a federation of free nations' is endorsed by the Republican candidates for President in 1960 and 1964, by the leading contenders for the Republican nomination in 1964, and by the Republicans most often mentioned as presidential possibilities in 1968.

"Based on these endorsements, I predict that the next Republican president will work to achieve Atlantic Union."

Congress did not enact the Atlantic Union Resolution in 1966, or subsequently. But it will be introduced again. The voting public should not forget Representative Findley's prediction that "the next Republican President will work to achieve Atlantic Union." Nor should they forget that Hubert Humphrey, candidate to be the next Democrat President, is equally dedicated to Atlantic Union. George Wallace, on the other hand, believes strongly in nationalism and American independence.

Atlantic Union, or any other form of world government, means, unequivocally, the end of the American Republic.

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The average number of copies printed each week during the preceding 12 months: 33,000; of the single issue nearest October 1, 1968: 43,500. Average number of weekly subscription sales during preceding 12 months: 14,788; of the single issue nearest October 1, 1968: 16,703. Average weekly sales by means other than subscription during preceding 12 months: 13,409; of the single issue nearest October 1, 1968: 21,299. Average paid weekly circulation during preceding 12 months: 28,197; of the single issue nearest October 1, 1968: 38,002. There is no free distribution. Average total weekly distribution during preceding 12 months: 28,197; of the single issue nearest October 1, 1968: 38,002. Average number of copies retained weekly for office use during preceding 12 months: 4803; of the single issue nearest October 1, 1968: 5498.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *Borger* (Texas) *News-Herald,* Aug. 7, 1968; Sept. 10, 1968

(2) "United Nations And World Government Propaganda," Chapter 7, *The Invisible Government,* by Dan Smoot (available from this office for $1.00)

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